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1. [redacted] Yakub Oskarovich Parnas [redacted]

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referenced in the Soviet publication Advances of Modern Biology (Vol 12 - No 3, 1940) by this same man [redacted] using different initials /eg J K Parnas, Bull Soc Ch Biol, 21 (1939), 713 (appearing on p 396 of Advances of Modern Biology); U K Parnas, Bioch Z, 272 (1954) 64 (appearing on p 397 of Advances of Modern Biology). Hence, it seems to me that Parnas has utilized or been referred to by several different sets of initials.

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2. I recall that he is from Holland of Dutch-Jewish origin, and worked as a leading biochemist in Poland until 1939. From the excellence of his Polish and a general impression [redacted] he spent some 20 years in Poland. He was captured by the Soviets in 1939 in Lwów, Poland. During the Soviet occupation of Western Poland, he was in charge of the Institute of Biochemistry at the University of Lwów, and also associated with the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. He came to Kiev, Ukraine (USSR) several times between 1939 and 1941. [redacted] In late June 1941, he was evacuated from Lwów to Kiev. [redacted] He could not speak Ukrainian Russian, although he could understand the language. He was billeted for about 10 days in a building of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in Kiev; he was supposed to eat in a cafeteria of the Academy about a block away,

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but on a number of occasions when he walked down the street, he was asked for his passport and because of his language difficulty was arrested, but released shortly after each occurrence. He was evacuated from Kiev in July 1941 with the members of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences to Ufa, USSR - several days after the Praesidium of the Academy had left for the same location.

25X1 3. From published references to his work (1951 or 1952), [] he is now in Moscow, USSR. His specialty in biochemistry [] was the chemistry of muscle tissue and the intermediate metabolism of carbohydrates in muscle cells /cf with R Wagner (Biochem Z, 61 (1914), 387//, and to some extent enzyme chemistry. The chemistry of muscle was one of his fields while he was in Western Poland. As shown in a publication in 1939, he was working with radioactive isotopes as early as this date.

4. Parnas would be about 80 years of age today. (fnu) Ostern was his senior research assistant in Poland. T Baranowski, who was two or three years ago a fellow at the Cori Laboratory of Washington University in St Louis, US, and is now [1953] back in Warsaw, Poland, was another research assistant. If Parnas is now a Soviet citizen, he is a naturalized and relatively "new" or unassimilated citizen.

25X1 5. Lt Gen Yevgeniy Nikanorovich Pavlovskiy is a parasitologist, specialist in worms, and virologist. In 1941, he was Head of a department in the Medical Military Academy in Moscow, and also Director of one of the research institutes in Moscow. He was a member of the All-Union Academy of Sciences. He studied the whole cycle of a disease, that is to say its transfer from people to insects or parasites to the earth and back again to humans (and vice versa). [] Pavlovskiy was editor of a parasitological magazine at one time.

25X1 6. [] Prof (fnu) Nikitin in Odessa [] was very close to Pavlovskiy. Nikitin was one of the firmest anti-Communists [] whether his close relationship to Pavlovskiy has any meaning with respect to Pavlovskiy's political attitudes [] Since Pavlovskiy was one of the world's best scientists in his specialty, many students went to Moscow to study his methods, but only if he liked the student would Pavlovskiy expand and try to impart as much of his knowledge as possible. Nikitin was one of these students liked and accepted by Pavlovskiy.

25X1 7. In 1941, Nikitin was a professor and Head of a department at the Medical School in Odessa. He was a biologist and geneticist. His wife was also a scientist. At one time, he worked at the Institute of Ophthalmology in Odessa, an excellent [] institution. [] as he was probably among the scientists who escaped to Rumania during World War II, many of whom were captured by the Soviets and killed.

25X1 8. [] little information on Vladimir Ivanovich Tovarnitskiy. His article "Plant Hormones and their Significance for the Germination of Seeds" (in Advances of Modern Biology, Vol 9-No 1, 1938, pp 81-97) indicates his connection with agriculture as a botanist. He has worked in Moscow.

25X1 9. N (?) N Anichkov must be the specialist in pathological anatomy or physiology (general pathology), a professor in Kharkov or Moscow. [] He is a medical man, but scientist rather than physician. [] He works in the borderline area between pathological anatomy and physiology. From published references, it would appear Anichkov's initials are definitely N N.

25X1 10. In 1940 M A Baron was a professor at the All-Union Institute of Experimental Medicine in Moscow. He was an histologist, worked on the nervous system (with particular reference to brain membranes), and had some association with the Institute of Brains in Moscow. He was a brilliant speaker; [] [] lecture in Kiev under the auspices of the Institute of Experimental Medicine at Kiev.

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11. M M Faytich came from a German family. His father was a German language teacher at Kiev University until 1937, when he was arrested. He is a graduate of the Kiev Medical Institute, and was accepted as an "aspirant" in the fall of 1940 at the Institute of Experimental Biology and Pathology in Kiev. He worked with Professor P E Kovetski on cancer problems (the influence of the reticular and endothelial system on cancer). He was evacuated in 1941 to Poltava in the Ukraine, and supposedly thence to Ufa. He is a physician who decided to be a scientist.
12. G F Gauze is a biochemist and bacteriologist from Moscow, who has written many papers /eg "Some Problems of the Geography of Micro-organisms" (Advances of Modern Biology, Vol 19-No 2, 1950, pp 263-273) and at least one book (Asymmetry of Protoplasm, c 1940).
- 25X1 13. A I Oparin was a Professor of Biochemistry (an enzymologist working with the food industry) in Moscow and, [REDACTED] a Director of the Institute of Biochemistry of the USSR Academy of Sciences. He was or is a member of the All-Union Academy of Sciences, and [REDACTED] a CP party member. His book, the Origin of Life on Earth has, of course, been published in the US.
- 25X1 14. A A Smorodintsev was a biochemist (also like Oparin, an enzymologist working with the food industry). He was a pretty good scientist, without any kind of political influence. [REDACTED]
- 25X1 15. A D Speransky was a leader of the Academy of Medical Sciences, and Deputy Director of the Institute of Experimental Medicine in 1940 and 1941 in Moscow. The Director at this time was (fnu) Proper-Grashnikov, an outstanding specialist in pathological physiology.
16. L (?) S Shtern, [REDACTED] Lina Shtern, was born in Austria. She came to the USSR after the 1917 Revolution in the USSR, and subsequently became Director of the Institute of Physiology of the Ministerium of Education in Moscow until 1939. She must now /1953/ be about 75 years of age. She worked on haemoencephalitic barriers, and she developed her own theory that the mechanisms of barriers are important to the protection of the brain from disease. The Institute, during the period of her directorship, worked on the biochemistry of the nervous system and brain. Before World War II, the Institute was closed, and Lina Shtern was dismissed but not arrested. She transferred later to the Institute of Experimental Medicine. Lina Shtern was never able to speak Russian well.
- 25X1 17. The (fnu) Terent'yev [REDACTED] is not a biochemist, but a mechanical engineer. He was captured by the Germans during World War II, and worked as an engineer in Karlsruhe, Germany on some aspect of V-2 guided missile. He was later captured by the Soviets, and repatriated by force.
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